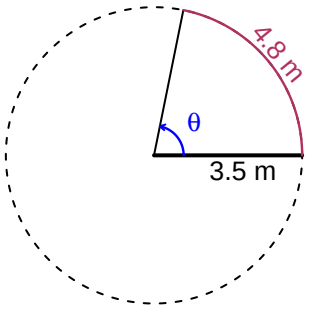
Name: Date:

Trig Final (Solution v39)

- You can use a calculator (like Desmos)
- You should have a unit-circle with special angles and coordinates marked.

Question 1

In the figure below, we see a circle and a central angle that subtends an arc. The radius is 3.5 meters. The arc length is 4.8 meters. What is the angle measure in radians?

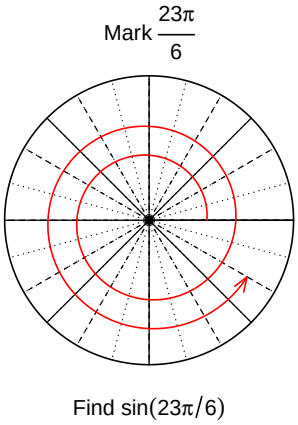


$$\theta = \frac{L}{r} \qquad r = \frac{L}{\theta} \qquad L = r\theta$$

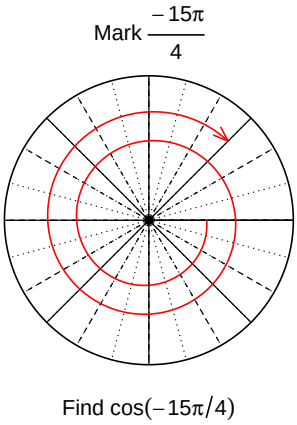
$\theta = 1.371$ radians.

Question 2

Consider angles $\frac{23\pi}{6}$ and $\frac{-15\pi}{4}$. For each angle, use a spiral with an arrow head to **mark** the angle on a circle below in standard position. Then, find **exact** expressions for $\sin\left(\frac{23\pi}{6}\right)$ and $\cos\left(\frac{-15\pi}{4}\right)$ by using a unit circle (provided separately).



Find sin(23π/6)



Find cos(−15π/4)

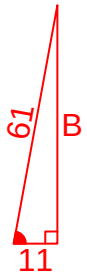
$\sin(23\pi/6) = \frac{-1}{2}$

$\cos(-15\pi/4) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

Question 3

If $\cos(\theta) = \frac{-11}{61}$, and θ is in quadrant II, determine an exact value for $\tan(\theta)$.

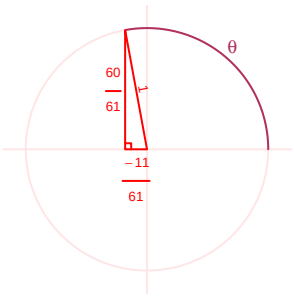
Ignore any negatives and the quadrant, and draw a right triangle (based on SOHCAHTOA) in standard (quadrant I) orientation.



Solve the Pythagorean Equation

$$11^2 + B^2 = 61^2$$
$$B = \sqrt{61^2 - 11^2}$$
$$B = 60$$

Rescale the triangle so the hypotenuse is 1. Reflect the triangle into Quadrant II in a unit circle.



$$\tan(\theta) = \frac{\frac{60}{61}}{\frac{-11}{61}} = \frac{-60}{11}$$

Question 4

A mass-spring system oscillates vertically with a midline at $y = -4.44$ meters, an amplitude of 7.08 meters, and a frequency of 5.46 Hz. At $t = 0$, the mass is at the minimum height. Write an equation to model the height (y in meters) as a function of time (t in seconds).

Any of these equations would get full credit.

$$y = -7.08\cos(2\pi 5.46t) - 4.44$$

or

$$y = -7.08\cos(10.92\pi t) - 4.44$$

or

$$y = -7.08\cos(34.31t) - 4.44$$